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J. TOTHILL and Wm. F. EISELY.
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months will be considered as in advance.
No subscription received for a less period
than twelve months; nor discontinued
until all arrears are paid. A
failure to notify a discontinuance of the
paper will be considered as a new en-
gagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Will be charged at the rate of One
Dollar for every ten lines or under, for

Piney Woods Planter.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO SORTS OF GOVERNMENT, ONE OF, AND THE OTHER OVER THE PEOPLE;—WE HAVE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE FORMER AND OPPOSE THE LATTER.

JOHN TOTHILL and WM. F. EISELY, PUBLISHERS.

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the first, and Five Cents for every sub-
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JOB WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED
ALSO:
Justices' and other Blanks for sale at
this Office.

Miscellaneous.

TO A LADY.

Thou canst not love! Of tell me not
That thine will be so sad a lot,
Thro' months and years alone to live,
Without the joy that love can give.
I will not think that thou art cold—
Thine eye is yet undim'd by tears;
Of warmer heart—then do not say,
Thy happiest hours have passed away.
Thy cheek the rose a bloom still wears,
Thine eye is yet undim'd by tears;
Nor thought nor sorrow clouds the brow,
Which never looked as calm as now.
Around thy lips bright smiles entwine—
Then why a mid, cold heart is thine?
If cheek, or eye, or brow can tell,
That heart will yet love long and well.
Thou wilt not love! Ah! do not doom
Thyself, in youthful beauty's bloom,
To life so lone and sad—Thine be
The life, with love to cherish thee—
A hand to wipe away the tear,
A kindly voice to meet thine ear,
An eye of love on thine to rest,
To share thy woes a constant guest—
With sunny smiles o'er thee shine—
Such is the lot that must be thine—
There is no wrong in love like this:
It is our all of earthly bliss.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—This important
science in the economy of matrimo-
ny, is sensible and philosophically
handled by an old bachelor in Fra-
zier's Magazine.

"Though it is impossible to say any-
thing very much to the purpose about
civility generally, a little tact and ob-
servation will always tell you whether
the girl who refused you would have
been worth having, had she accepted
an seeking of verbal communications
only; as nobody ever writes who can
speak. It is usual in all cases of refusal,
for the lady to say she is deeply
grateful for the honor you have done
her; but, feeling only friendship for
you, she regrets that she cannot accept
our proposal, &c. &c. I have heard
the words so often, that I know them
by heart. The words, however varied,
signify little: it is the tone and man-
ner in which they are pronounced that
must guide you in forming your esti-
mate of the cruel one. If they are
pronounced with evident marks of sor-
row, instead of triumph, showing un-
willing regret for having caused pain
which she could not alleviate—if her
voice is soft, broken, and tremulous—
her eye dimmed with a half-forgotten
tear, which it requires even an effort to sub-
due—then, I say, you may share in her
sorrow, for you have probably lost a
prize worth having; but though you
grieve you may also hope, if you are
a man of any pretension, for there is
evidently good feeling to build upon. Do
not, therefore, fly out and make an idio-
t of yourself on receiving your refusal;
submit with a good grace; solicit a
continuance of friendship, to support
you under the heart-crushing affliction
you have sustained. Take her hand
and patting; kiss it frequently, but quiet-
ly; no outward conduct of any kind—jest
little at the expense of your own fail-
ure, without, however, attempting to
deprive her of the honor of victory.—
Rise in her estimation by the manner
in which you receive your sentence;
let your sorrow be mingled with admi-
ration, and there is no knowing how
soon things will change. Thers instruc-
tions, you will perceive, are not intend-
ed for every one, as they require skill,
act, quickness, and feeling in order to
be appreciated and acted upon. If
you want these qualities, just make
your purse in hand: it is a safe mode
of proceeding, and will answer admirably
with all ranks, from Almack's to Bor-
ough.—There is only one class with
whom it will not answer, and that is
the very class worth having.

If, on the other hand, the lady re-
fuses you in a ready-made and well-deliv-
ered speech, which had evidently been
prepared and kept waiting for you,
then make your bow, and thank your
stars for your lucky escape. If she ad-
monishes your inconsiderate conduct,
bids you calm your excited feelings,
and support affliction—if she triumphs
in fact, and is condescendingly polite—
then cut a caper for joy, and come
down in the attitude of John of Bolo-
na's flying Mercury, for you have an-

ple cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps
at you, as much as to say, 'You are an
impudent fellow'—which may be some-
times true, though it should not exact-
ly be told—then reply with a few
stanzas of Miss London's song:

'There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas;
Fixed to one point—oh, faithful gale!
Thou art not for my wandering sail.'

If she bursts out into a loud fit of
laughter, as I once knew a lady do, then
join her by all means, for you may be
cure that she is an ill-bred hoyden or a
downright idiot. But if, unable to
speak, grief at having caused you pain,
makes her burst into tears—as a little
Swedish girl once did when such a pro-
posal was made to her—then join her
if you like, for the chances are that you
have lost one worth weeping for.

THE JEWISH MAIDEN AND HER BROTHER.

From the *Wonderous Tale of Alroy.*

BY D'ISRAELI.

"The house of David is no more; no
more our sacred seed shall lurk and
linger, like a blighted thing in this de-
generate earth. If we cannot flourish,
why then we'll die!"

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"
A voice broke on the air, so soft, so
sweet, so wildly musical—it sounded
like a holy bell upon a summer day, a
holy bell that calls to prayer, and stills
each fierce emotion.

And softly kneeling at his side be-
held a female form? Her face is hid,
her lips are pressed against the hand
she gently steals. And now she raises
up her head, and waits with tender pa-
tience for a glance from one who sel-
dom smiles.

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"
He turns, he gazes on a face beau-
tiful as a starry night—a starry night
in those far climes where not a cloud is
marked in heaven, when all below on
earth's so sweet, and all above in air
so still, that every passion melts away
and life seems but a fragrant dream.
I too have wandered in those lands,
and roamed amid Jordan's vocal pow-
ers. Ah! could the nightingale that
sang to Syria's rose now sing to me, I'd
give the fame of coming years to listen
to that lay!

He turns, he gazes, he bends his heart
is full, his voice is low.

"Ah, Miriam! though queller of dark
spirits is it thou? Why art thou here?
"Why am I here? Are you not here!
and need I urge a stronger plea! Oh!
brother dear, I pray you come and mingle
in our festival! Our walls are
hung with flowers you love; I culled
them by the fountain's side; the holy
lamps are trimmed and set, and you
must raise their earliest flame. With-
out the gate my maidens wait to offer
you a robe of state. Then brother
dear, I pray come and mingle in our
festival."

"Why should we feast?"
"Ah! is it not in thy dear name these
lamps are lit, these garlands hung? To-
day to us a prince is given, to-day—"

"A prince without a kingdom."
"But not without that which makes a
kingdom, and which full many a royal
heart has signed for—willing subjects,
David."

"Slaves, Miriam now slaves."
"What we are, my brother, God has
willed; and let us bow and tremble."

"I will not, I cannot tremble."
"Hush, David, hush! It was this
haughty spirit, that called the ven-
geance of the Lord upon us."

"It was this haughty spirit that con-
quered Canaan."

"Oh! my brother, my dear, dear brother!
they told me the dark spirit had
fallen on thee, and I came, and hoped
thy Miriam might have charmed it—
What we have been, Alroy, is a bright
dream; and what we may be at least
as bright as hope; and for what we are,
thou art my brother. In thy love I
find present felicity, and value more
thy chaste embraces and thy scanty
smiles, than all the vanished splendor
of our race, our gorgeous gardens, and
our glittering halls."

"Who waits without there?"

"Caleb."

"Caleb?"

"My lord."

"Go tell my uncle I presently will
join the banquet. Leave me a mo-
ment, dearest. I'll soon be with thee."

Nay, dry these tears, my life, or let me
stop them with a soft kiss."

"Oh, Alroy! they are not tears of sor-
row."

"God be with thee, angel; fare thee
well, though but for the moment. Thou
art the charm and consolation of my
life. Farewell, farewell. I do observe
the influence of women very potent over
me. 'Tis not of such stuff that they
make heroes. I know not love, save
that pure affection that does subvert be-
tween me and this girl: an orphan and
my sister—We are so alike, that when,
last Passover, in mimicry, she twined
my turban round her graceful head, our
uncle called her David."

"The daughters of my tribe, they
please me not, though they are passing
fair. Were our sons as brave as they
are beautiful, we still might dance on
Sion. Yet have I often thought that
I could pillow this moody brow upon
some snowy bosom that were my own,
and dwell in the wilderness, far from
the sight and ken of man, and all the
care and toil and wretchedness, that
groan and sigh about me, I might hap-
pily lose this deep sensation of overwhelm-
ing woe, that broods upon my being.
No matter; life is but a dream, and
mine must be a dull one."

A CELESTIAL REVERIE.—There comes
to the thoughtful and contemplative
man, a peculiar sense of serene majes-
ty, when twilight falls upon the earth
in spring time. The heart is then a
devout worshipper in the great cathe-
dral of nature. Low deep-toned har-
monies seem to vibrate in the still and
solemn air, and faint mellow beams
fading every moment, steal from the
stained windows of the west, as one by
one the evening lights "go upon their
watch." But when twilight deepens
into night, the wide overhanging firm-
ament—that "majestic roof fretted
with golden fires"—it is bright and
countless hosts of worlds, overwhelms
the wrapt gaze with awe, at the power
and majesty of the Great Architect.

"Are those bright orbs," he exclaims,
"inhabited worlds, like these of ours?
Lo! even while we gaze, one falls, far
down the deep blue vault, and vanishes
away. Was a world in the inscruti-
ble providence of the Supreme, then
blotted from being? Is our universe
but as a star; to the dwellers of those
suspended spheres, and will it be seen
ages hence, from yon far gleaming orb,
suddenly to fall and fade, like transient
meteor in the sky? He alone knoweth
who spreadeth the heavens like a cur-
tain, and hangeth the earth upon noth-
ing! Faint glimpses are indeed afford-
ed to the searcher after the unscen-
dim perceptions of Nature's sublime
mysteries. We wonder and admire,
when, at a moment for years foretold,
one celestial system clips with its might-
y shadow a fellow system, as far in
space they sweep their awful cycles.
We marvel when commissioned by the
All-powerful, a wan and misty orb,
predicated for a century, "steams its
horrid hair" upon the midnight sky.—
But of even those phenomena, how lim-
ited is our knowledge! Our best philo-
sophical system is none other than a
dream thereon; a net-quotient con-
fidently given out, where divisor and di-
vidend are both unknown."—Knicker-
bocker.

EXERPTS FROM OLD AUTHORS.
The safe and general antidote against sorrow
is general employment. It is commonly ob-
served that among soldiers and seamen there is lit-
tle grief though much kindness; they see their
friends fall without any of that lamentation
which is indulged in security and idleness, be-
cause they have no leisure to spare from the
care of themselves; and whoever shall keep his
thoughts equally busy, will find himself equally
unaffected with irretrievable losses.—JOHNSON.
No man will take counsel, but every man will
take money; therefore, money is better than
counsel.—SWIFT.
Women are better fitted to succeed in oratory
than men. It is certain, too, that they are pos-
sessed of some spring of rhetoric which men
want, such as tears, fainting fits, and the like,
which I have seen employed upon occasions,
with good success.—SPECTATOR.
A French author has advanced this seeming
paradox, that very few men know how to take
a walk; and indeed, it is true, that very few
know how to take a walk, in a prospect of any
other pleasure than the same company would
have afforded them at home.—JOHNSON.
Three removals are as bad as a fire; and keep
thy shop and thy shop will keep thee; and again,
if you would have your business done, go; if not
send. Again,
He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.
And again, the eye of the master will do more

work than both his hands; and again, want of
care does us more damage than want of knowl-
edge; and again, not to oversee workmen is to
leave them your purse open.—FRANKLIN.

Simple diet is best; for many dishes make many
diseases; and rich sauces are worse than even
heaping several meats upon each other.—PLINY.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE AS TO DEFAULTS.—Much
hue and cry is made by some of the opposition
as to defaults under Jackson's administration.
A part of this arises from a wish to screen their
own defaulting friends by imputing blame to
others, and a part from a wish to mislead and
deceive the people.

We have taken some pains to look into this
subject, and now present a few plain and prac-
tical results.

1. The real losses by collectors of customs
under all previous administrations have not been
far from \$1,000,000. Only \$60,000 of this has
been under Gen. Jackson's administration.

2. The real losses by receivers of public lands
have probably been less than \$500,000, the residue
of the nominal balances having been paid or
secured. Of those, not over \$200,000 will be un-
der Gen. Jackson's administration, though their
whole number has been increased much since
1820, and the amount of money collected in one
year since has exceeded the amount actually
in any ten previous years.

3. The real losses by disbursing officers have
probably exceeded, since 1789, \$4,000,000, the
number of nominal defaults being over two
thousand three hundred and thirty. Of these
not forty have been under Gen. Jackson's ad-
ministration, not over \$100,000 in amount.

4. The real losses by banks have been over
\$6,000,000, including deposits and depreciated
1820, and of this not \$50,000 has been under
Gen. Jackson's administration.

5. The real losses by defaults on merchants'
bonds for duties have been near \$7,000,000;
of these, only about \$300,000 has been under Gen.
Jackson's administration, excluding what was
not due till after the suspension of specie pay-
ments in 1837.

Let the people compare and reflect. General
Jackson's administration was noted for detect-
ing previous defaults, rather than for commit-
ting new ones.—Globe.

USE OF PATRONAGE.—A principle, thereupon
which the points opposed to the general ad-
ministration constantly harping, is the use, or, as
they allege, the abuse, of the appointing power.
How any administration is to sustain itself, and
carry out its measures, when the agents under
its employ take sides against it and aid in em-
barrassing its operations, is more than we can
comprehend; and if ever the Whig party ob-
tains the dominancy, their practices, we pre-
dict, will show the hypocrisy of their profes-
sions. Hear the language of the great and good
Washington on this subject. None, we are sure,
will feel disposed to question the soundness of
his patriotism, or to charge him with partisan
influence. In a letter written Sept. 27, 1795,
to be found in the 11th volume of Sparks's Life,
he says:

"I shall not, whilst I have the honor to ad-
minister the Government, bring a man into any
office of consequence knowingly, whose political
tenants are adverse to the measures which the
General Government is pursuing; for this, in
my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide.
That it would embarrass its movements is most
certain."—Burlington [Verm.] Gazette.

As an abstract proposition, the discharge of
the duties of an office holder is not affected by
his political opinions, he can certainly work as
well holding one set of opinions as another. But
we think that society does not work so well un-
der the influence of one set of principles as under
another. It makes a great difference to the peo-
ple, whether Aristocratic principles obtain in
the administration of Government and in the
Halls of Legislation, and oppress the mass of
our citizens, or whether they are animated, ex-
alted and purified by Democratic action. And,
since it is undoubtedly true, that the distribu-
tion of patronage is susceptible of considerable
political influence, and since it is equally true
and unquestionable, that the Whig party thro'
out our State, and indeed every where, have
used this as an instrument to perpetuate abuses,
oppress the people and build up aristocracy; the
course they have urged so recklessly is forced
upon us, and we feel bound to resist upon it, as
the duty of our Executive both to the State and
General Government, to apply the rule firmly
and strongly. Disappointments, and appoint
friends every where; the success of sound prin-
ciples; the welfare of the people, the conserva-
tion of the Government requires it. We feel for
the individual suffering this may occasion, but
the general welfare demands it.—Baltimore Es-
tablisher.

THE SWARTWOUT COMMITTEE.

This committee, we understand, has discov-
ered that Mr. Swartwout has behaved just like a
bank. Being intrusted with the custody of a
large sum of public money, he lent it out, or in-
vested it otherwise, for his own benefit and en-
richment.

This is precisely what the Banks have done.
When the Government wanted the money to
apply to the public service, he could not collect
and repay it, and consequently stopped pay-
ment.

This was just like the Banks.
Swartwout was a leading Conservative, and
has but acted out the avowed principles of the
Conservative and Federal party. They insist
that the public money shall be used in trade and
speculation. Swartwout has used it.

In doing so, he had a right to expect the countenance
and support of the whole Conservative and Fed-
eral party, for he was merely acting upon their
principles. What difference does it make in prin-
ciple, whether the public money be used or lent
out by a collector or a bank?

Yet the party which insists that the public
money shall be used for private purposes, and
refuses to pass any law to prevent it, and now at-
tempting to put down the administration, be-
cause one of their own party, unfortunately re-
tained in office, has used the public money for
private purposes! Beautiful consistency!

Here is a lesson to teach the people how far
they may rely on the sincerity of the Conserva-
tive Federal party.

Here is a lesson to teach the Administration

how far it ought to trust men of that party in
offices of trust, under its authority.
What is to be expected from them but that
they will act out their principles?—Globe.

"THE HANGMAN'S KNOT."

The bully, Wise, declared in his speech a-
gainst Mr. Woodbury, that no felon ever deserv-
ed the hangman's knot, as the Secretary of the
Treasury deserved impeachment?

It is by no means strange that the imagina-
tion of Wise should be haunted by such figures
as find shape and utterance in his tirades a-
gainst the administration.

"The Hangman's Knot" is an affair that should
constantly be present before the eyes of one who
was principally instrumental in the MURDER
of the lamented CHILEY—one who stood by
urging a third shot, and compelling another to do
what he was too much a coward to do himself,
shoot down in cold blood, an innocent man, whom
he hated for his stern republican virtues and
lofty patriotism. Mr. Wise should know that
in the eyes of the whole country he is not better
than a MURDERER—and that where the hang-
man's knot is to do its office upon him according to
his deserts, as little regret would be felt and as
little sympathy excited, as when any other mur-
derer overleapt the bounds of time from the
heights of the gallows. Were not the federal
party lost to all shame, they would be slow in
presenting the ravings of such a man as an ar-
gument against the Secretary of the Treasury.—
But that party has passed the boundary of all
shame, and all sense of propriety—and they hug
the murderer of CHILEY to their bosoms with as
little compunctions of conscience as they ap-
propriate the course of Ritten, Burrows and Stevens
in their attempt to seize on the Government of
Pennsylvania, and sustain themselves in power
at the point of the bayonet.—N. H. Patriot.

To any candid mind there can be no
doubt of the complete identity of con-
servatism and federalism. At the time
the conservatives separated from the
democratic party, they professed to dif-
fer with the administration only on the
question of the independent treasury.
But their course since, affords another
proof of the old maxim, that "evil com-
munications corrupt good manners."—
From the moment they withdrew from
the democratic ranks, and threw them-
selves into the arms of the opposition,
they have gone on step by step in
their downward course, until they have
equalled, if not excelled, their federal
allies, in corruption and meanness.—
The late vote of Tallmadge and Rives,
of the bill to secure the public monies
from deprecation shows conclusively
the utter insincerity and hollow-heart-
edness of the professions of these self-
named unchanged democrats.—Siraloga
Sentinel.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN MAIN.—
It has been stated that much dissatis-
faction was manifested in Maine at the tone
and recommendations of the President's
late Message. The exhibition of any such
feeling seems to be confined to the "Bang-
or" letter writers for the federal news-
papers. Certainly a very different feeling
prevails at the seat of government and at
Portland. We find the following para-
graph, for instance, in the Portland Argus
of the 8th inst.:

"Hon. Ruel Williams, arrived in this
city, from Washington last evening. He
was met to-day at the old State House,
by a large number of our citizens, who
were eager to learn the situation of our
boundary dispute in Washington, from a
man who taken so honorable a part in the
proceedings of Congress in relation to it.
An informal meeting was organized—the
Mayor presiding. Some interesting state-
ments were made by Mr. Williams, and a
resolution was proposed approving of the
President's Message, and the action of
Congress thereon, which after some re-
marks by Hon. John Anderson, Gen. Ap-
pleton and others, was unanimously adopt-
ed."—A. Argus.

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCES.

The high-minded and honest whigs are
making a tremendous noise and seniles;
as most great noises are, about the im-
mense expenditure of the last and pre-
sent administration.

That the high crime of increased ex-
penditures is in part true, I have not the
least doubt, but that they are unneces-
sary so, is as false, as it is senseless.
It would be strange, indeed, if, with a popu-
lation increasing and extending in every
direction as rapidly as our own—the
vast sums paid to extinguish the Indian
titles to lands, together with the great
cost in removing them, which no whig
has been hardy enough to vote against—
the protracted Indian wars, with its ne-
cessary appropriations of millions, which
might with as much propriety be changed
to the Great Mogul himself as to the ad-
ministration—the great increase of the
army and navy, and the thousand other
appropriations which are actually neces-
sary to keep pace our unprecedented in-
crease of population—I say, it would be
strange indeed if the expenses of Govern-
ment did not vastly exceed that of former
years.

But after all, does it equal the unheard
of extravagance of the opposition during
the first two years of the administration
of Andrew Jackson!

Who passed the Maysville Road Bills;
which, to construct, would never cost
less than a hundred million of dollars?
The whigs. Who passed laws to expend
millions upon millions for foolish, sense-
less internal improvements, which were
to benefit no one, but the party who
visionary and heedless legislation
brought into existence? The whigs.
Who was it that hurled those bills, inten-
ded to fish from the laboring classes, such
extravagant and unheard of sums, for the
benefit of a corrupt and corrupting party,
back into the teeth of those who dared to
impoverish the country to build up golden
palaces for themselves, and their children?
It was Andrew Jackson, who with his ye-
to bade defiance to all their corrupting
arts, and told them at once that manny,
powerful as it is, was not yet strong
enough to buy the liberties of the peo-
ple.

And now we hear these men talk of the
extravagance, forsooth! let them hide their
shameless heads under the dead forms of
their own party legislations; knock the
fetters from their bondmen, and apply
themselves to the study of liberty and
moral honesty.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

In Senate of the U. States Jan. 31, 1839.

EXTRACTS FROM
MR. WALL'S REPORT.
The Committee on the Judiciary, to which
was referred "a bill to prevent the
interference of certain Federal
officers in elections,"

REPORT:
The elective right is not conferred by
the constitution of the United States, but
belongs to representative government,
and springs from its very nature; and
the very essence of that right, under our
institutions, is the right of electing the
members of the General and State Gov-
ernments. The value and the advan-
tages of this right, so far as respects the
public depend upon the knowledge of pub-
lic measures, and of the qualifications of
candidates for public trust, and, conse-
quently, upon the equal and unrestricted
freedom of discussing their comparative
merits and demerits. The citizen who,
by the choice of his fellows, is distin-
guished by being selected to perform
official duties and trusts, is not thereby
elevated above them, nor degraded below
them. He parts with no rights of citi-
zenship, but remains an equal among
equals; still connected with them by the
strong and enduring ligaments of mutu-
ality of rights and privileges. Under our
constitution, the people, not the Govern-
ment, possess the sovereignty; and the
doors of office can be opened only by the
powerful charm of the public voice, and no
degrading sacrifice of any of the privi-
leges of citizenship, or any separation from
the community of rights, feelings, and in-
terests, which bind the people to the Gov-
ernment, is required.

That elections ought to be pure and in-
corrupt is a principle admitted by all, and
no language can be too strong to express
the abhorrence felt by the committee
against any attempt to destroy this free-
dom and purity. He who is guilty of ei-
ther, by bribing or corrupting voters, vi-
olating the ballot box, or sitting at naught
its voice, forging or suppressing returns,
or disobeying the laws enacted for secu-
ring any elective right, is guilty of trea-
son against republican institutions, and
ought to be regarded by all as a danger-
ous foe to liberty.

The committee are not aware that any
such acts have been committed by any of
the functionaries named in the bill refer-
red to them; nor have they been able to
discover the slightest evidence that any
attempt has been made to bring the pa-
tronage or power of the Federal Govern-
ment to destroy the freedom and purity
of elections. It is true that such allega-
tions have been made; but it will be re-
collected that it is equally true, that al-
legations have been made against some of
the functionaries of some of the State Gov-
ernments, of attempting, in violation of
existing laws, to suppress returns, set
aside the voice of the people, and substi-
tute the will of the minority for that of
the majority; in fact, to treat elections as
nullities, and substitute the acts of reck-
less and profligate officers for the voice of
the majority. We have seen one of the
State of the Union brought to the brink
of revolution by alleged efforts of this
kind, and in other States witnessed alar-
ming attempts to defeat the voice of the
majority in elections. This state of
things would indeed seem to indicate an
alarming laxity of political morality, and
to require the exercise of appropriate
remedies, by constitutional legislation.
Whether, if true, they are to be attrib-
uted to the action of the functionaries of the